IMPACT OF SOCIO–ECONOMIC SCHEMES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR SCHEDULED CASTES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH

A
SYNOPSIS
SUBMITTED FOR REGISTRATION
FOR
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

IN
DEPARTMENT APPLIED BUSINESS OF ECONOMICS
FACULTY OF COMMERCE

UNDER THE SUPERVISION

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR GANGAL

SUBMITTED BY

RAHUL CHAUDHARY
RESEARCH SCHOLAR

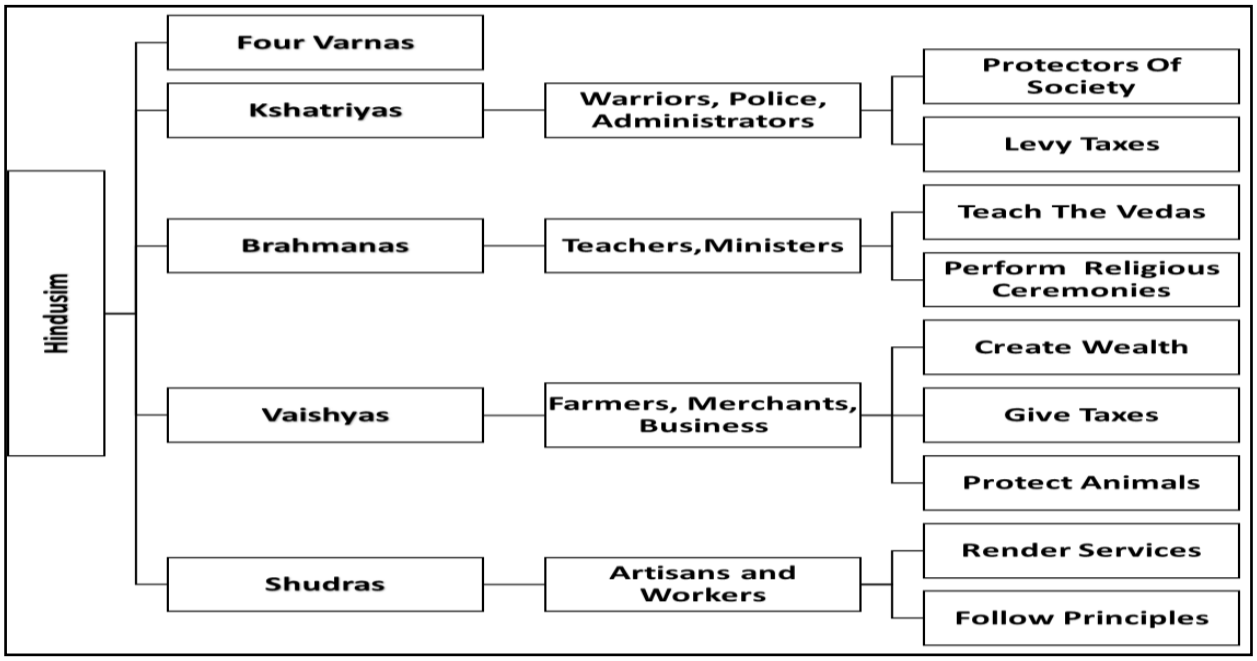
DAYALBAGH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE
(DEEMED UNIVERSITY)
DAYALBAGH
AGRA-282005

2015

1. INTRODUCTION

While every Hindu must follow worldwide moral codes, each has to perform certain duties according to his or her own nature. These are called Seva-dharma, literally its "individual's liabilities." All human activities were regulating by the system of four varnas and four ashrams. **Shudras (Artisans and Workers)** were the individual section of society allowed to accept another's employment; where as other varnas were occupationally and moneywise were self-sufficient. **Vaishyas (Farmers, Merchants, and Businessmen)** were the creative class. This class was taken as lower one in comparison to other two classes'i.e. Kshatriyas and Brahmanas. **Kshatriyas (Warriors, Police, and Administrators)** were the dignity, the guardians of society. Though allowable a number of rights, they were expected to show significant strength of body and character. **Brahmanas (Priests, Teachers, and Intellectuals)** delivered education and spiritual direction. They used to determine the vision and values for any society. Traditionally the rulers fulfilled their basic needs so that they could dedicate themselves to their spiritual tasks. They are expected to live very frugally. Figure no.1 shows the cast system of ancient India.

Fig. 1 showing the cast system of ancient India



Even in 21 century, same class system is going on. The constitution of India defines the SC in following manner:

Scheduled Castes

"341. (1) The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the caste, races or tribes or parts of or groups within caste, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification".[1]

2. Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Castes

Social security defined as any programme of social protection established by legislation, or any other mandatory arrangement, that provides for Scheduled Castes with a degree of socio-economic security in India. Social safety systems are systems obligatory and controlled by governance for the purpose of providing social benefits to affiliates community as a whole, or of specific segments of the community.an other hand socio economics reflection of truth and facts as they exist in a country about its people, their diversity of habitation, religion, culture, language, education, health , income status..[2]

[1] www.censusindia.gov.in
[2] www.indiabudget.nic.in,

Table no. 1 Schemes For The Development Of Scheduled Castes[3]

S.No	Year	Schemes	Provided By
1	2014	Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Young and Start-Up Entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes	Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment
2	2014	Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes Entrepreneurs	Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment
3	2011	Pre-Matric Scholarships To The Children Of Those Engaged In 'Unclean' Occupations I.E. Scavenging, Tanning And Flaying.	Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment
4	2010	Post Matric Scholarships	Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment
5	2009	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojna	Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment
6	2008	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojna	Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment
7	2007	Scholarship scheme Top Class Education	Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment
8	2007	Girls Hostels for SCs	Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment
9	2007	Central Sector Scheme of Free Coaching for SC Students	Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment
10	2007	Central Sector Scheme of Free Coaching for Scheduled Castes Students	Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment
11	2006	Boys Hostels for SCs	Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment
12	2005	Special Component Plan For The\Development Of Scheduled Castes	Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment
13	2005	'Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship'	Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment
14	2005	Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Component Plan	Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment
15	1989	"Concessional Loans For Income Generating Activities" Organization by National Scheduled Castes Finance And Development Corporation	Ministry Of Social Justice & Empowerment

[3] www.socialjustice.nic.in

3. PRESENT STATE OF KNOWLADGE

For knowing the present state of knowledge and research work, the researcher reviewed the following**:**

AUTHOR	TITLE	OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY	FINDINGS & CONCLUSION
Nandi A, Ashok A, Laxminarayan R (2014) The Socioeconomic and Institutional Determinants of Participation in India's Health Insurance Scheme for the Poor. PLoS ONE 8(6): e66296. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0066296	The Socio-economic and Institutional Determinants of Participation in India's Health Insurance Scheme for the Poor.	Social health insurance scheme that aims to improve healthcare access and provide financial risk protection to the poor.	**1.** Political and institutional factors are among the strongest factors explanation the variation in contribution and enrolment in Rastriya Surakha Bima Yojana . **2.** In particular, regions in state governments that are administratively affiliated with the opposition or unbiased parties at the centerare more likely to contribute RSBY, and have advanced levels of enrolment. **3.** A pre-existing state-level health insurance system, or with a lower level of fiscal deficit as compared to GDP, are meaningfully less likely to participate, or have lower enrolment rates. Among socioeconomic factors, we find some evidence of weak or imprecise directing.

			4. A higher share of socioeconomically regressive caste are less likely to contribute, and their enrolment rates are lower. Finally, regions with more non-poor families may be more likely to contribute, although with lower enrolment rates.
Catherine Bros (2014)	The Burden of Caste on Social Identity in India	This paper uses the World Values Survey to investigate the determinants of perceived social status in India	**1.** This study is part of the works that shows how the internalization of prejudice and long-lasting discrimination may have impaired individuals' self-esteem. **2.** The results stress the need to account for self-depreciation when assessing the efficiency of affirmative action policies.
Harjit Singh, Nikunj Aggarwal, (2013)	Achieving sustainable development goals through elevating socio-economic status	**1.** The purpose of this study is to examine the financial and operating performance of Saraswati Sugar Mills Limited and	**1.** The findings revealed the mixed trends of profit and losses. Net sales and capital employed showed an increasing trend while percentage of net profit to capital employed and cost

		its impact on the society in the employment generation and upliftment of the socio-economic status. **2.** The study also aimed at finding out the factors responsible for low performance.	output ratio declined from 1995-1996 to 2010-2011. Working capital was utilized effectively. **2.** Value added per man/month also registered an increase of 120.11 percent. In nutshell, the financial and operational performance analysis shows the efficiency of the Saraswati Sugar Mills Private Limited and its contribution towards sustainable development of its immediate society.
AnekLal Barman (2013) "Socio- Economic Status Of Scheduled Castes People In Kamrup District Of	Socio- Economic Status Of Scheduled Castes People In Kamrup District Of Assam	To study the socio-economic status of scheduled castes people in Kamrup district of Assam	**1.** Their backwardness is caused by the financial problems. For this problem, they failed to achieve education of their children. That is why SC people are not equally developed with others. If the sizable population is lagging behind a country cannot be

Assam", SJIF, JULY-AUG, 2014. VOL-II/XIII PP. 1629-40			developed. **2.** Scheduled castes people occupy the bottom rung of the social ladder. Devoid of education, information and the necessary motivation, they are not in position to take advantage of reservation policy and other Programmes evolved to improve their situation. **3.** Constitution of India has specific provision to bring scheduled castes into the mainstream of the national life..
Satish Deshpande (2012) Journal: South African Review of Sociology Volume 40, Issue 1, January 2009, pages 127-147 Published online: 11 Jan 2012	Inclusion versus excellence: Caste and the framing of fair access in Indian higher education	The main issues involved in the current controversy around the expansion of India's positive action Programmes to new caste groups and to elite segments of the higher education system.	**1.** The emphasis on the two essential ideas of presence (or social justice) and excellence (or merit) which map the territory on which clashes over access to advanced education are fought. **2.** Current evidence on caste disparity is discussed. As are the exact background factors, which complicate questions of fair access to, advanced

			education in countries with large and highly unequal populations. **3.** The paper ends with an initial analysis of the different kinds of explanations offered for positive action sequencers and the modalities, which they may follow.
RekhaTalmaki (2012) Ms. RekhaKiranTalmaki is an Associate Professor of Economics at SNDT College of Arts, SCB College of Commerce and Science, Chuchgate, Mumbai Published by : The Women Press, Delhi Pages : 23 + 222	Socio-Economic Development of Tribal Women: Changes and Challenges	**1.** Determining socio-economic status have been income, education and occupation. **2.** Evaluated the situation to find out to what extent Gandhian ideology of Anthodia is implemented vis-a-vis tribal women, who are the poorest of the poor in the economic ladder and at the bottom of the pyramid	**1.** The study was showed to find out the socio-economic position of tribal females in Valod. Though their better quality of status is showing positive variations, it is also essential to pay attention on many other aspects for the better & complete progress of these women. **2.** The author states that women in Valod perform various income generating activities. They are engaged either in agricultural actions or in PapadUdyog or in dairy production prominently. Very few women in this sample, i.e.

			11, are involved in Anganwadi movements and only four women work in administration jobs.
Darshan Singh (2009) "Development of Scheduled Castes in India – A Review", Journal of Rural Development, Vol.28, No.4, pp.529-542.	Development of Scheduled Castes in India – A Review", Journal of Rural Development	To the study of major, factor responsible for the deprivation or poverty among the scheduled castes.	**1.** In his study, he suggested that their conditions could be improved through inculcating in them individualistic and moralistic values of self-denial, temperance, forethought, thrift, sobriety and self-reliance. **2.** These values will help them in proper utilization of the various developmental schemes, which, in turn lead to the stability/improvement in their lives. **3.** All these studies stated that Scheduled Castes are backward due to their illiteracy, low income, landlessness, poverty, etc. In spite of affirmative action, the status of these castes has not improved to the desired level
SukhadeoThorat and NidhiSabana	Caste and Ownership of	To study the relationship between	**1.** In their study concluded that age old restrictions on access

(2009) SukhadeoThorat and NidhiSadana (2009), "Caste and Ownership of Private Enterprises", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.44, No.23, June, pp.13-16.	Private Enterprises	cast and ownership.	to capital by certain socially groups continue to reflect themselves in the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes owning far few private enterprises than warranted by their share in the population in both rural and urban India. **2.** Recent nationwide data also reveal that when they do run business establishments these are mainly household enterprises organized around family Labour. **3.** Poverty rates among the enterprises of the socially disadvantaged groups are also much higher than among the other castes. **4.** They opined that discrimination faced by low caste persons in various markets in accessing the inputs and services and also in sale of certain goods and services restricts and discourages the ownership of enterprise by the SCs.

Prof. B.K.P. Sinha & Dr. Minaketan Behera (2009) Amity School of Natural Resources & Sustainable Development Amity University Uttar Pradesh Sector-125, Noida - 201 303, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA	Changing Socio-Economic Condition And Livelihood Of Geographically Isolated Tribal Community In Kandhamal And KBK Districts Of Orissa	**1.** To find out the different sources of livelihood of the selected Primitive Tribal Groups and how does it vary amongst the Primitive tribal households in the study area. **2.** To find out the change in socio-economic conditions of the Primitive Tribal Groups in last five years. **3.** To find out the impact of developmental intervention on the selected Primitive tribal community in the study area. **4.** To provide suggestions to alleviate poverty and to take the	**1.** The formulation of "**Need Based Action Plan" in 2001**, the progress of PTGs has faster to an important level. **2.** The study well-known that as a result of growing involvements like upgrade of Girl's Education through Inhabited Girls Model Schools, financial development through horticultural development in DongriaKandha area, Cashew nut plantation in LanjiaSaora area and other awareness programs; the existence of PTGs have altered significantly after 10th Plan and helped them to join the conventional. **3.** Touching between identical schemes may have adverse impact on education in KutiaKandha Areas. **4.** Malaria, Skin diseases; Diarrhea and Malnutrition are major disease

		Primitive tribal community to the main stream.	
Chandra Pal Singh Chauhan (2008) Education and caste in India, Asia Pacific Journal of Education, 28:3, 217-234, DOI: 10.1080/02188790802267332	Education and caste in India	This paper analyses the policy of reservation for lower caste in India.	**1.** The stance of this paper is that affirmative action has not benefited the lower caste due to contextual factors like low school enrolment and completion rates, and high dropout and failure rates. Also, continuous addition of more and more caste to the fold of reserved categories has diluted the positive impact of the reservation policy **2.** This paper suggests that under-representation of any social group in educational institutions should be assessed with reference to sub-populations of secondary school completers and argues that, unlike Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Other Backward Castes are not markedly under-represented. **3.** Hence, the 27% quota declared by the government recently is

			not justified. The paper also highlights social, pedagogic, psychological and political.
Wankhede (2008) Accessing Higher Education: Affirmative Action and Structured Inequality – The Indian Experience", Social Change, Vol.38, No.1, March, pp.31-51.	Accessing Higher Education: Affirmative Action and Structured Inequality – The Indian Experience",	To examine the impact scheme of implementation in India.	**1.** Opined that education is considered as an important means development of weaker sections like the Scheduled Castes in the contemporary period of globalization. **2.** However, due to their traditional socio-economic handicaps, their access to, performance and sustenance in education is hampered. The government committed itself to compensate their deprivations through various measures. **3.** The findings show that there are several weaknesses in implementing the scheme and yet it is found to be very useful for the beneficiaries. They suggested that the scheme needs to be revamped in a big way.

Kannappan (2008) Kannappan, P (2008), 'Scheduled Castes Welfare', APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, p.44.	'Scheduled Castes Welfare'	To find out the degree of scheduled castes welfare.	In his study stated that obligation is one of the root causes of forced Labour and bondage in view of the fact that 62 per cent of the rural households and 47 per cent of the urban households among the Scheduled Castes are in debt as per the NSS data. Thus, the extent of obligation is more pronounced among the Scheduled Castes than among the general population.
Kochar (2007) Kochar, Anjini (2007), "Do Schooling Policies Contribute to Schooling Inequality? School Location Policies in Rural India", Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research, http://siepr.stanford.edu, November, p.1	"Do Schooling Policies Contribute to Schooling Inequality? School Location Policies in Rural India",	To study the educational level based on schooling policies in rural areas.	Stated that Scheduled Castes have lower schooling levels than upper castes. Despite decades of government policies aimed at narrowing this gap, the gap has been persisting and increasing, particularly in rural areas.
SukhdeoThorat	"Paying the Social	**1.** To build up a	**1.** In his study stated that the

(2006) SukhdeoThorat (2006), "Paying the Social Debt", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.41, No.24, June, pp.2432-2435.	Debt"	database on socio-economic profile of these groups; **2.** To develop policies for each of the groups and sub-groups; **3.** To monitor the implementation of the reservation policy and other policies; and **4.** To advise the government on a regular basis.	lower castes, particularly the SCs were debarred from undertaking any business activity because of the notions of purity and pollution besides debarred from agriculture land. **2.** Adoption of measures for reservations to the lower castes in the public and private spheres in India will largely depend on the nature of discrimination and the degree of deprivation faced by them. He suggested that it is necessary to recognise the exclusionary and discriminatory character of our society and economy, a creation largely of differences arising from caste, ethnicity, religion and other group identities. **3.** However, to design appropriate remedial policies, an understanding of contemporary forms of discrimination in multiple

			spheres and their consequences is very necessary.
Krishna Mazumdar (2005) "Socio-economic factors determining adult literacy in developing countries", International Journal of Social Economics, Vol. 32 Iss: 1/2, pp.98 – 120	Socio-economic factors determining adult literacy in developing countries	This study attempts to find the socio-economic factors behind the differential achievement level in adult literacy in developing countries.	The outcomes reveal the significance of the initial level of adult literateness and the population growth. Similarly, short-term economic growth has a significant impact on the early level of adult literacy, and the medium human progress and low human progress samples.
Ministry Of Rural Development Government Of India (2005)	Quick Evaluation Of Beneficiary Oriented (SC/ST) Program Of SGRY	To examine the impact of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY).	**1.** The program funds may be dovetailed with Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (**SGSY**) to offer income-creating assets for larger number of recipients. **2.** Individuals are not aware of this program. Funds should be earmarked for awareness

			generation among them.
B. B. Mohanty (2001) B. B. Mohanty Economic and Political Weekly Vol. 36, No. 40 (Oct. 6-12, 2001), pp. 3857-3868	Land Distribution among Scheduled Castes and Tribes	To study the land holding policy for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.	**1.** In recognise of the basic scheme that scheduled castes and tribes are the maximum dis-advantaged in related to land, which mainly accounts for their continuous poverty and makes them vulnerable to unfairness and misuse. **2.** The union and state governments to promote and defend their rights with regard to the regulator and use of land have made efforts. **3.** Based on 13 major states, the present study demonstrations that even after 50 years of planned initiatives and programme measures, there has not been substantial upgrading in the land-holding status of scheduled clusters, and in some states.

Rita Jalali **(1993)** Volume 16 Issue 1 1993 pages 95-120	Preferential policies and the movement of the disadvantaged: The case of the Scheduled Castes in India	This object examines the effect of state actions on the political behavior of disadvantaged minorities.	**1.** This article defines the process, through which the polity concepts new forms of group awareness and political act among previously in articulate, un-organized sections of society. **2.** More specifically, it is about the party-political enlistment of an oppressed minority in India, the Scheduled Castes - a group composed of distinct caste groups with specific cultural and work-related features but lumped under a single group by the state..

4. <u>RESEARCH GAP</u>

Researcher finds following research gaps based on above the study:

- Most of studies deal with reservation in education and jobs aspect only.
- Socio- economic aspects of these schemes have not discussed seriously.
- Change in economic conditions because of central government policy for Scheduled Castes has not studied at in comparative mode.
- Number of scheme of central and state government related to housing, health, financing have been ignored
- The government reservation policy for Scheduled Castes mostly studied as a tool to take a political mileage. There is no study in which impact of socio economic aspect highlighted.
- Most of studied have been carried there political agenda or based on social bitterness.

5. NEED OF THE STUDY

The researcher realizes that earlier researchers have done a lot of work, but most of the work is related to reservation to Scheduled Castes in education and jobs. Reservation policy has highlighted as main tool for changing socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes. As, we known that reservation policy cannot fully successful in achieving its predetermined goals because it has failed to create such pre conditions for major part of Scheduled Castes population which are required to take benefits of reservation.

Thus, this study will be carried out to measure the impact of various central government schemes (other than reservation policy) such as Education, vocational training and financing for entrepreneurship with proper follow up actions. Researcher thinks such schemes will make Scheduled Castes population to be as true claimed of reservation or they may have in mainstream of society their own.

6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To review of central government schemes for socio - economic development of Scheduled Castes from 2002 to 2017.
- To study the awareness level among Scheduled Castes people in reference to selected schemes.
- To analyze the present socio - economic condition of Scheduled Castes based on selected parameters (Income, social status, educational status, numbers in top central government services, Role in business.).
- To analyze the changes in socio – economic status of Scheduled Castes during study period.
- To suggest action plan for creating awareness and implementation of schemes for brining significant changes in socio-economic condition of Scheduled Castes.

7. METHODOLOGY

7.1 Scope of Study

Researcher includes the educational, economic and social empowerment of Scheduled Castes in this study. The following table gives the detail of schemes that have been included to fulfill this purpose.

Table no. 2 showing the Schemes For The Development of Scheduled Castes By Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment[4]

	S.No.	Year	Schemes
Educational Empowerment	1	2005	'Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship'
	2	2007	Central Sector Scheme of Free Coaching for Scheduled Castes Students
Economic Empowerment	1	2014	Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs
	2	2014	Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Young and Start-Up Entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes
Social Empowerment	1	2008	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojna
	2	2009	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojna

Criteria of selected of schemes for Schedule Castes:

- These schemes cover the social and economic aspect.
- These schemes have been sponsored by central government.

7.2 Hypotheses

The following hypotheses will be tested in proposed study.

H_{O1}: There is no awareness among Scheduled Castes about selected central government schemes meant for them.

H_{O2}: There is no change in educational status of Scheduled Castes on account of selected schemes

H_{O3}: There is no change in social status of Scheduled Castes on account of selected schemes.

H_{O4}: There is no change in economic status of Scheduled Castes on account of selected schemes.

7.3 Collection of Data

The proposed research will be based on will be primary data and secondary data both.

Primary data: - Primary data will be collected through questionnaires/schedules – one for respondents (Scheduled Castes) and another for government officials. In addition to this face-to, face interaction will also be use to get in depth knowledge and information.

[4] www.socialjustice.nic.in

Secondary data: - The secondary data will be collected from studies internet (www.indiabudget.nic.in census.gov.in 2011) and brochures, magazines, articles, journals government report (Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment) and research paper.

Sample selection: - Systematic Random Sampling Technique Basis.

Period of study: - From 2002 to 2017

Area of study: - Uttar Pradesh (As major part of BIMARU states)

7.4 Universe, Sample Areas and Sample Size:

This study will be based on the Uttar Pradesh one of the BIMARU states of the country.

Table no. 3 gives the detail of Scheduled Castes population of Uttar Pradesh

Table no : 3 Scheduled Castes Population of Uttar Pradesh (Census 2011)			
Country/ State	**Total Population**	**SC Population**	**% of SC population of total proportion of population**
Uttar Pradesh	199,812,341	41,357,608	20.70
India	1,210,569,573	201,378,086	16.6
Sources: Census of India 2011			

Regarding the sample area, systematic multilayer sampling technique has been adopted. At first layer, Uttar Pradesh has selected because this state has loin share of Scheduled Castes population of country. At second tier, from selected state, three districts have selected – which has the highest percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population of district Table No. 4, gives further details:

Table no: 4 Selection of District for Scheduled Castes Population based on census 2011

State	**Selecting district for Scheduled Castes**			
	District	**Total Population**	**Scheduled Castes**	**% of Schedule Castes To Total Pop of district**
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	1599596	555397	34.78
	Sitapur	4474446	1446427	32.33
	Hardoi	4091380	1274505	31.15
Sources: Census of India, 2011.				

After selecting the districts, the blocks have finalized to collect the responses from respondents. From selected districts one block, which has highest percentage of Scheduled Castes population has been selected the table no. 5 gives further detail.

Table no: 5 showing the selected blocks

State	District	Tehsil	Tehsil Pop	Block	Block Pop	# Vill	SC Pop Blockwise	%
UTTAR PRADESH	Khaushambhi	Sirathu	514973	Kara	210176	141	57994	27.59
		Manjhanpur	563415	Sirathu	273438	149	102946	37.65
		Chail	521208	**Chail**	**87518**	**41**	**37413**	**42.75**
				Sarsawan	186956	94	64815	34.67
				Manjhanpur	171602	109	64193	37.41
				Kaushambi	171933	111	71305	41.47
				Muratganj	184865	108	64386	34.83
				Newada	188652	115	69542	36.86
	Sitapur	Misrikh	926201	**Misrikh**	**190334**	**109**	**87,129**	**45.78**
		Sitapur	889474	Maholi	166237	106	63,519	38.21
		Biswan	753419	Machhrehta	189368	126	85,311	45.05
		Laharpur	750529	Gondlamau	207663	128	89,726	43.21
		Mahmudabad	595252	Ailiya	189885	154	67,370	35.48
		Sidhauli	569117	Hargaon	212323	128	84,480	39.79
				Parsendi	219944	103	80,933	36.8
				Khairabad	203682	113	75,398	37.02
				Laharpur	169713	83	57,799	34.06
				Behta	225537	136	78,234	34.69
				Pisawan	223674	189	64,356	28.77
				Reusa	283686	133	63,776	22.48
				Sakran	206042	99	75,142	36.47
				Biswan	281215	145	92,305	32.82
				Pahala	190985	143	69,902	36.6
				Mahmudabad	165781	130	50,646	30.55
				Rampur Mathura	219642	105	45,449	20.69
				Kasmanda	204860	106	85,954	41.96
				Sidhauli	202637	112	79,269	39.12
	Hardoi	Shahabad	761209	Shahabad	184795	170	46195	25
		Sawayajpur	483668	Tondarpur	183226	115	66558	36.33
		Hardoi	1199103	Pihani	206743	123	70853	34.27
		Bilgram	665752	Bharkhani	204786	183	34756	16.97
		Sandila	983113	Bawan	216686	140	78887	36.41
				Harpalpur	172224	113	26103	15.16
				Sandi	165273	120	31813	19.25
				Bilgram	208150	143	55852	26.83
				Madhoganj	182043	105	40363	22.17
				Mallawan	124968	83	26788	21.44
				Hariyawan	172048	92	71455	41.53
				Tadiyawan	183553	88	82610	45.01
				Sursa	210004	83	103204	49.14
				Ahrori	**237593**	**96**	**119743**	**50.4**
				Kothwan	175649	86	87621	49.88
				Kachhauna	159334	46	76247	47.85
				Behadar	171023	90	81289	47.53
				Sandila	204840	97	52626	25.69
				Bharawan	188101	97	56244	29.9

Sources: Census of India, 2011.

The Shaded blocks selected for study for collecting the responses of beneficiary.

Villages have been selected which has Scheduled Castes populations more than 75% of total village population and table no. 6 gives further detail

Table no: 6 showing selected blocks, villages and sample size

District	Block	Total Pop	SC Pop	% of SC to total pop	Village	Village pop	SC pop in Village	25 % of vill SC pop	Sample Size
Khaushambhi	Chail	87518	37413	42.75	Muradpur Chalouli	884	663	166	458
					Bilaspur	1560	1170	293	
Sitapur	Misrikh	190334	87,129	45.78	Lodhora	2316	1737	434	871
					Gohlari	2329	1747	437	
Hardoi	Ahrori	237593	119743	50.4	Devgan	655	491	123	457
					Atra	1780	1335	334	
					Total	**9524**	**7143**	**1786**	**1786**

Sample size

- **Under the study, 25% of Scheduled Castes population of selected two villages in each selected block will be as respondents therefore the total 1786 persons will contacted randomly.**

7.5 Tools of Analysis

To achieve the objective of study the following tools will be use as followed:

- Chi – Square test
- Ranking based on weighted mean
- Test of Significance
- Before and after

7.6 Expected Contribution

The researcher feels that the proposed research work will help to understand the socio-economic condition of scheduled castes after the 67 years of independence. An attempt will be made to evaluate the central government schemes meant for improvement of economically and socially under privilege society. This work will help to policy makers to decide their future course of action on the basis of **'Dasha and Disha' of section of society.**

PROPOSED CHAPTER PLAN

Chapter: - 1 Introduction

- Caste system – From Ancient India to Modern India
- Socio - Economic Schemes for upliftment Scheduled Castes

Chapter: - 2 Review of Literature and Research Framework

- Present State of Knowledge
- Need of Study
- Objectives of the Study
- Methodology

Chapter: - 3 Profile of Scheduled Castes in selected districts

- Demographic
- Socio -Economic

Chapter: - 4 Analysis and Testing of Hypotheses

- Profile of respondents
- Analysis & testing of hypotheses

Chapter: - 5 Findings

Chapter: - 6 Conclusions & Suggestion

References and Bibliography

Annexures

REFERENCES

1. Nandi, A., Ashok, A., & Laxminarayan, R. (2014). The socio-economic and Institutional Determinants of participation in India's Health Insurance scheme for the poor. PLOS ONE 8(6): e66296. Doi: 10.1371/ journal.pone.0066296.
2. Bros, C. (2014). The burden of caste on Social Identity in India.
3. Singh, H., & Aggarwal, N. (2013). Achieving sustainable development goals through elevating socio-economic status.
4. Barman, A. L. (2013). Economic status of Scheduled castes people in Kamrup district of Assam. SJIF, July- Aug 2014. Vol-II/XIII PP.1629-40.
5. Deshpande, S. (2012). Inclusion versus excellence: Caste and the framing of fair access in Indian higher education. South African Review of Sociology, Vol.40.1,jan 2009, 127-147
6. Tamaki, Rekha. (2012). Socio-Economic Development of Tribal Women: Changes and Challenges. Published by: The Women Press, Delhi Pages : 23 + 222
7. Singh, D. (2009). Development of Scheduled Castes in India-A Review. Journal of Rural Development, Vol.28, No.4, pp.529-542.
8. Thorat, S., & Sabana, N. (2009). Caste and ownership of private enterprises. Economic and Political weekly, Vol.44, No.23, June, pp.13-16.
9. Sinha, B., & Behra, M. (2009). Changing Socio-economic condition and livelihood of Geographically Isolated Tribal community in. Amity school of natural resources & sustainable development Amity Uttar Pradesh sector-125, noida-201 303, Uttar Pradesh, India.
10. Singh, Chandra Pal.(2008) Education and caste in India, Asia Pacific. Journal of Education, 28:3, 217-234, DOI: .10.1080/02188790802267332.
11. Wankhade, G. G. (2008). Accessing Higher Education: Affirmative Action and Structured Inequality-The Indian Experience. Social Change, Vol.38, No.1, March, pp.31-51.
12. Kannappan, p. (2008). Scheduled castes welfare. APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

13. Kochar, & Anjini. (2007). Do schooling policies contribute to schooling inequality? School location policies in Rural India. Stanforg Institute for Economic Policy Research. http://siepr.stanford.edu, November, p.1.

14. Thorat, S., & Senapati, C. (2007). Reservation in employment, Education and Legislature-status and emerging Issues. Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi. Working paper series, Vol II No.5, 2007.

15. Biradar, R. R., &Jayasheela. (2007). Effects of Educational Inequality among Social groups in Rural India. Journal of Rural development, Vol.26, No.3, July- September, pp.379-401.

16. Thorat, S., & Senapati, C. (2006). Reservation policy in India dimensions and issues. Indian Institute of Dalit studied, New Delhi. Working paper series. Vol I, No.2.

17. Thorat, S. (2006). Paying the social debt. Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.41. No.24, June, pp.2432-2435.

18. Muzumdar, K. (2005). Socio economic factors determining adult literacy in developing countries. International Journal of Social Economics, Vol. 32 Iss: 1/2, pp.98-120.

19. Mohanty, B. B. (2001). Land distribution among scheduled castes and tribes. Economic and political weekly Vol.36, No.40 (Oct. 6-12, 2001), pp.3857-3868

_____ _____

Signature of Researcher Signature of Supervisor

_____ _____

Signature of Head
Dept. App.Biz.Eco
Faculty of Commerce

Signature of Dean
Faculty of Commerce